

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

FROM THE

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES, OUDH,

CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,

Received up to 10th February, 1889.

POLITICAL.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st February, says that Irish Members of Parliament are again being arrested for delivering seditious speeches. The Congressists should see that, when even the Irish are treated with such severity on account of their making unreasonable demands, the agitation made by them will expose them to the same treatment. They should not allow ambition to get the upper hand of their reason, otherwise they will soon get into difficulty. The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* gives them this friendly warning, as it sympathizes with them inasmuch as they are its countrymen.

Circulation,
185 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 9th February, publishes a communicated article in which the writer makes adverse comments on the National Congress. The so-called delegates were induced to attend the assembly at Allahabad by false promises, and some of them were even granted the loan of clothes for the occasion. All means, fair and foul, were employed to induce as many Musalmáns as possible to take part in the Congress, but still the number of Muhammadans who joined the assembly was very small. A gentleman will shortly publish a list of

Circulation,
690 copies.

them which will show the profession and social status of each. Badr-ud-din Tyabji, of whom the Congressists were very proud, kept aloof. An idea of the social position of the Congress-walas may be gathered from the circumstance that there are no native princes and noblemen among them, and that Rájputs and Musalmáns, as nations, have no sympathy with the movement: the Congress has been got up by a number of educated men. All that the Congress agitation has hitherto done is, that a large sum of money raised from public subscription has been spent in a useless way, and that the Hindu and the Muhammadan communities which lived in peace have been set by the ears. The writer is of opinion that, instead of making political agitation, natives should encourage social reform, promote education, and improve cultivation.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 3rd February, states that Sir Lepel Griffin appears to be still smarting under the violent attacks made on him by the *Amrita Bazár Pátrika*. Indeed, he will not forget the pain caused him by the trenchant comments of that paper so long as his vexed soul remains in his body. He is always ready to abuse educated natives in and out of season. He has lately published a very foolish article in the *Quarterly Review*, which clearly shows his hatred and enmity towards natives. The article is chiefly directed against the suggested enlistment of native volunteers, but he has also abused educated natives and native newspapers in it to his heart's content. The *Hindustán* then quotes the adverse comments made by the *Indian Mirror* on his article. (The *Akhbári-i-Chunár*, of the 5th February, in commenting upon Sir Lepel Griffin's article published in the *Asiatic Quarterly Review* against native volunteering, charges him with prejudice, narrow mindedness and malice, and defends the loyalty of natives.)

Circulation,
494 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 2nd February, publishes the replies given by the Governments of the Panjáb, the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Madras and Bombay, and the Administration of the Central Provinces, to the discontinuance of the use of the term Wahabi in official correspondence.

to the petitions of Maulvi Abu Saiyid Muhammad Husain, editor of the *Asháat-ul-Sunnat*, Lahore, regarding the discontinuance of the use of the term Wahabi in official correspondence; praises the Maulvi for his efforts in securing the discontinuance of the application of the term Wahabi to the Ahl-i-Hadis sect of Musalmáns; and thanks Government for acceding to the wishes of that sect in the matter. The *Gazette* adds that the term Wahabi casts a slur on the loyalty of the sect, and remarks that the Ahl-i-Hadis Musalmáns firmly adhere to the tenet that they should not wage war against a Government under which they live as subjects, even if it be a Christian, a Jewish or a heathen Government. They enjoy perfect religious liberty in this country, which they can never expect in Muhammadan countries.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 7th February, says that the account given in the Lahore *Koh-i-Nur* of the Muhammadan Educational Congress held at Lahore shows that the assembly was not quite a success, as had been expected by Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan. The Educational Congress has led to the division of the Muhammadan community into two parties, one of which is composed of the friends and partisans of Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan, and the other of those of Munshi Muharram Ali Chishti, the proprietor of the *Rafiq-i-Hind* newspaper of Lahore. A writer in the *Koh-i-Nur* of the 14th January endeavours to refute the hostile comments made by another correspondent of that paper on the Educational Congress. He has entirely failed to answer the charge of hypocrisy brought against Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan regarding the offer of prayers by him at the Muhammadan mosque at Lahore. Supposing Mr. Beck is a great advocate for the offer of their daily prayers by Musalmáns, as he has been represented to be; this does not exculpate Sir Saiyid from the charge of hypocrisy. If a Musalmán, who has never in his life offered prayers, and who has even urged a change in the prayer formula and recommended fasting in the month of February instead of the Ramzan, suddenly offers prayers, he cannot but be considered a hypocrite. On his way back from

Circulation,
250 copies.

Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan
and the Muhammadan Edu-
cational Congress at Lahore.

Lahore to Aligarh Sir Saiyid halted at Saháranpur for one day and joined the Muhammadans of the city in offering prayers at the mosque. At the end of the prayers the religious head of the Muhammadan community at Saháranpur addressed the Musalmáns present in the mosque at the time, and told them that they should not fall a dupe to the intrigues of the selfish fatalists who have made no secret of their disbelief in the Koran, but who have now joined them in their prayers in order to promote their own ends. Had not Maulvi Saiyid Muhammad immediately removed Sir Saiyid from the mosque, the latter would have been subjected to worse treatment. A man who acts against his avowed principles cannot expect better treatment. Sir Saiyid is mistaken in thinking that he has rendered a service to his country and nation by opposing the National Congress. He has greatly injured the Muhammadan community by inculcating in it the policy of masterly inactivity with a view to gain the good-will of Government officials. He tells Musalmáns that they are a very incompetent people, and that consequently they should be content with what Government is pleased to give them of its own accord. Formerly he used to declare that he looked upon all classes of the native population with an eye of equality, but now he looks upon each class, so to speak, with a different eye. The promoters of the National Congress have been charged by some persons with creating a breach between the Hindu and Muhammadan communities, but it is Sir Saiyid who is really responsible for the split. The Congressists should, however, be grateful to him for his opposition, which has tended to make the movement popular in these provinces in a very short time.

NATIVE STATES.

Circulation,
494 copies.

The *Aligarh Institute Gazette*, of the 2nd February, is glad to say that both the Begam and the Political Agent of Bhopal are satisfied with Munshi Muhammad Imtiaz Ali, the new Prime Minister of Bhopal, and that Nawáb Sadiq Hasan Khan does not at all interfere in the administration.

He has made some good rules for the suppression of *dakaítí*, mitigated the severity of the forest rules, and introduced some reforms in the Revenue and the Settlement Departments. In Bhopal no pleader or *mukhtar* was allowed to appear in court on behalf of the accused in criminal cases. Munshi Muhammad Imtiaz Ali has withdrawn this unreasonable prohibition. He would do well to make some rules regarding the admission of candidates as pleaders and *mukhtars*. It is believed that in Bhopal the Prime Minister has also to decide suits. This is a very objectionable practice and should be put a stop to. A supreme tribunal of justice consisting of one or more judges should be established, and the Prime Minister should be relieved of all judicial work, in order that he may be able to devote his whole time and attention to the management of the affairs of the State.

The *Charpuz* (Moradabad), of the 7th February, charges Rampur *darbár* and the some vernacular newspapers of Moradabad with venality, and remarks that the Rampur *Darbár* has recently discontinued its subscriptions to all newspapers except one or two. It remains to be seen whether the newspapers which have hitherto been very profuse in their praise of the *darbár* will continue to be so in future.

Circulation,
173 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

A correspondent of the *Ázád* (Lucknow), of the 8th February, makes the following proposals for the consideration of the District Judges and the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh:—(1) The Munsifs have not got sufficient office establishment, each Munsif having only one *Peshkar* and one *Ahl-i-mad*. Each Subordinate Judge has one *Peshkar* and two *Ahl-i-mads*. There seems to be no good reason why Munsifs should not be given the same establishment, the work in their courts being by no means less than that in the courts of the Subordinate Judges. The Judicial Report for 1887 shows that the 12 Subordinate Judges decided 7,193 cases and the 26 Munsifs 31,514 cases during the year. Hence on an

Circulation,
250 copies.

average each Subordinate Judge decided 599 cases and each Munsif 1,212 cases. It is true that the Munsifs have been given credit in the Report also for those cases which were decided by the Subordinate Judges in the exercise of their powers as Munsifs. But even if due allowance is made for this circumstance, the work done in the courts of the Munsifs is not less than that done in the courts of the Subordinate Judges. Although the ministerial officials in the courts of the Munsifs generally work from 8 A.M. to 5 P.M., they are unable to keep abreast of their work, and the delay of course causes much inconvenience to suitors. Each Munsif should be given one more Ahl-i-mad on Rs. 10 a month. (2) The Subordinate Judges and the Munsifs have got no orderlies. The court daftari has to do the work of orderly. But this arrangement is very unsatisfactory, and the work is not done properly. Many officials have been obliged to employ process-servers as orderlies in consequence. Hence a separate orderly should be given to each Subordinate Judge and Munsif. (3) There is only one chaukidar or watchman for each court. He has to dust tables, chairs and records during the day and to keep watch at night. One man cannot be expected to be on the alert during the whole night, and consequently cases of theft have occurred at several courts. There should be two watchmen for each court. As it is, there are two chaukidars for each court in the Rae Bareli Division, the additional man having been sanctioned by Government on the recommendation of Mr. Justice Mahmud, when he was the District Judge of Rae Bareli. (4) The Judicial Commissioner's Circular No. 8 of 1882 does not insist on petitioners getting their petitions written by the licensed petition-writers, but provides that petitions written by petitioners themselves or their friends shall be received by courts. This provision is very just and fair, but it enables professional petition-writers, whose licenses have been cancelled on account of their misbehaviour, to take their seats outside the compounds of the court-buildings and to write petitions for the people. In order to prevent such men from writing petitions, a clause should be inserted in the circular to the effect that petitions written by such men shall not be received by any court.

The *Asád* (Lucknow), of the 8th February, refers to the steady diminution of the opium revenue

Circulation,
250 copies.

Tea versus opium.

owing to the extension of the cultivation and manufacture of opium in China, and says that the use of tea should be encouraged in this country in order to restore the financial equilibrium. The efforts made by the Department of Land Records and Agriculture to encourage the use of tea were not successful. But the people are gradually coming to know the wishes of Government in this matter. It is to be regretted that an idea has spread among them to the effect that the use of tea is injurious to health in any season except in winter. Native physicians could do much in the way of encouraging its use by explaining its advantages to their patients. Tea is not so costly as opium, nor does it demoralize a man, like the other. Native newspapers would do well to discuss the subject.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the the 7th February,

Circulation,
240 copies.

Alleged unsatisfactory condition of the Indian Treasury.

observes that no sensible man can view the unsatisfactory condition of the Indian Treasury with equanimity.

The expenditure is steadily on the increase, and Government does not care to reduce it, but continues to increase the revenues in order to make both ends meet. The constant growth of taxation is of course responsible for the increase of poverty and distress among the people. A larger employment of cheap native agency in conducting the administration would lead to a material reduction of the expenditure; but the proposal is condemned by selfish European officials as calculated to bring about the decline of British rule in this country. In his speech at the St. Andrew's Dinner Lord Dufferin declared that natives could never be empowered to discuss the Budget. Does he think that the discussion of the Budget by natives would be a signal for the destruction of British supremacy? If natives were given a larger share in the civil administration, some posts were bestowed on them in the Military Department, the Home charges were curtailed, and no military expeditions were undertaken without careful consideration, the finances would be much improved. In the course of his parting speech

at Bombay Lord Dufferin expressed great satisfaction at the alleged excellent state of the Treasury. But a reference to the Financial Statement for 1887-88 shows that the income was 75 crors and the expenditure over 80 crors during the year. Such is the excellent state of the Treasury which is viewed with satisfaction by Lord Dufferin! During the last thirty years the expenditure has risen from 50 to 80 crors.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Hind*, (Moradabad), of the 7th February, says that nearly all the old members of the Provincial Legislative Council have been reappointed. The reappointment of the Hon'ble Pandit Ajodhya Nath, who is a strong supporter of the National Congress, shows Sir Auckland Colvin's love of justice and fair play. It would have been well if Sir Saiyid Ahmad Khan had not been reappointed. In that case he would have had sufficient liesure to study the aims and objects of the National Congress, to which he is opposed owing to his misapprehension of them.

Circulation,
240 copies.

The *Hindustán* (Kálákankar), of the 5th February, in commenting upon the hill question, refers to the arguments which are usually urged against the migration of officials to the hills during the summer, and observes that soon after his arrival in this country Lord Lansdowne expressed his desire to take the subject into his consideration; hence it was generally assumed that the Secretary of State had specially desired him to settle the question this year. It has lately transpired that His Excellency will go to Simla, but will not stay there so long as his predecessors used to do. Perhaps he has been deceived by the Government Secretaries and other officials, who are of course very anxious to migrate to the hills, inasmuch as they have not to work so hard there as in the plains; all their travelling expenses and those of their families are paid by Government, and they also receive additional allowances during their stay on the hills. If they received no additional allowances and had to pay themselves their travelling expenses, they would soon change front. It is to be hoped that Lord Lansdowne

will put a stop to the Simla exodus next year and save the country from a great deal of unnecessary expenditure.

A correspondent of the *Akhbár-i-Chunár*, of the 5th February, writing from Bikaner, complains that a register of candidates for the posts of Sub-Inspectors of Police is kept in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, but that appointments are not made according to seniority. Candidates who have no patrons to support them and who have no friends in the office of the Inspector-General of Police, do not get posts even in three or four years after the entry of their names in the register, while others who have got money and are recommended by other officials receive appointments very soon.

Circulation,
160 copies.

Candidates for employment in the Police Department.

A correspondent of the *Nasim-i-Agra*, of the 7th February, complains that at Agra one official decides suits with undue haste and does not even allow pleaders and suitors to speak. As he is always in a hurry, he cannot be expected to dispense justice. On the contrary, there is another official who makes a great noise in court and is very dilatory. The suitors have to be present every day from morning till evening, to their great inconvenience, but still their cases are not taken up. Government is responsible for the evil to a large extent. One man is required to do the work of two men, not for a few days but for months together.

Circulation,
620 copies.

Courts Justice at Agra.

The Bhárat Varsha (Bithur), of the 1st February, received on the 9th idem, complains that the condition of the people is very unsatisfactory, and that cultivation has been much injured by cow-slaughter, which has caused a scarcity of cattle. In consideration of their loyalty, Government should make a point of ameliorating their condition by gradually placing them on a footing of equality with Europeans.

Circulation,
300 copies.

Alleged unsatisfactory condition of natives.

The same paper complains that the annual revision of the *chaukidári* tax assessments is going on at Bithur; but that, although many houses have been reduced to a ruined

Chaukidári tax assessments at Bithur in the Cawnpore district.

state, the officials do not reduce the assessments with a view to prevent a diminution of the revenue derived from the tax.

Circulation,
425 copies.

The *Oudh Punch* (Lucknow), of the 31st January, contains a picture in which India is represented as a man attacked by a monster called famine and as lying senseless on the ground.

High prices in India.

Circulation,
156 copies.

The *Agra Punch*, of the 4th February, represents India as an elephant carrying on his back a number of heavy loads called the Income-tax, the high Salaries of Civilians, and so forth, and as complaining of having been overloaded. A European, called Government, stands in front of the elephant and tells him that more loads will be placed on him. The *Punch* observes:—Don't oppress the innocent so greatly; have mercy on India, which has already been ruined.

Taxation in India.

Circulation,
250 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Hind* (Moradabad), of the 7th February, regrets to notice that a Brahman woman has instituted a criminal prosecution against Sahu Banshi Dhar, Honorary Magistrate, Chandausi, on a charge of his bringing illegal pressure to bear upon her in order to induce her to go over to his house for immoral purposes. It is very painful to find Honorary Magistrates abusing their powers. The accused being a wealthy and influential man and the complainant a poor woman, the District Magistrate should not entirely depend on the evidence which may be produced before him in court, but should also make secret inquiries. He should also inquire into the conduct of other Honorary Magistrates of Chandausi.

Criminal prosecution instituted by a Brahman woman against Sahu Banshi Dhar, Honorary Magistrate, Chandausi, Moradabad.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Prayag Samāchār* (Allahabad), of the 4th February, praises Tahsildār Sitla Bakhsh Singh's management of the late Magh Mela at Allahabad, but says that the fair was not well attended. It is a matter of satisfaction that there were no Arya Samaj preachers in the fair this year, and that the Christian preachers

Magh Mela, Allahabad.

were not so energetic as they used to be. It is a great injustice to Hindus that their religion and gods are allowed to be abused by Christians and others at even their religious fairs. The management of the Magh Mela has not lately been entrusted to Muhammadan officials. Similarly, no one should be allowed to preach against the Hindu religion there. Lately a European soldier fired a gun at the confluence of the rivers and a Prayagwal was wounded by the bullet. European soldiers have no business to go to the confluence.

The *Mashir-i-Qaisar* (Lucknow) and the *Tahzib* (Moradabad), of the 5th February, refer to the dispute which has arisen between the Sunnis and the Shias of Lucknow, owing to the latter calling Ali the *immediate* successor of the prophet in their *azan* or call to prayer. The *Mashir* condemns the use of the term *immediate* or *bila fasl* as an innovation and as offensive to the Sunnis, and calls upon the local authorities to prevent the Shias from using the term. On the contrary, the *Tahzib* argues that the Shias have always used the term and that the Sunnis are not justified in taking exception to it.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Godharm Prakásh* (Cawnpore), for February, refers to the sanctity of kine according to the Hindu religion; complains that cultivation has suffered from the wholesale slaughter and the consequent scarcity of kine and oxen; and makes an appeal to Hindus for subscriptions and donations on behalf of the Goshala or kine-shed established at Cawnpore. The number of kine and oxen in the shed is said to amount to 425.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The same paper refers to the visit of Pandit Chheda Lál, an honorary preacher belonging to the Cow-Protection Society at Hardwár, to the Charkhari State in November last on the occasion of a fair, and says that the Rájá was highly pleased with his speeches in favour of the protection of kine and gave him a pair of shawls and some cash. He was also granted a certificate by Diwan Jujhár Singh, in which he was praised for his

Protection of kine in the
Charkhari State.

industry and zeal, and his speeches were declared to be impressive. It was also stated in the certificate that, although there were satisfactory arrangements in the State for the preservation of kine, the headmaster of the school would take steps with a view to establishing a kine-shed in the State, in compliance with the wishes of Pandit Chheda Lal.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Agra Punch</i>	Agra	Urdu	Weekly	Amir Khan	Feb. 4th	1889.	156 copies
2	<i>Ainu-l-Akhdar</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Dilawar Ali	Jan. 31st & Feb. 7th.	"	120 "
3	<i>Akhdar-i-Alam</i>	Meerut	"	"	Muqarrab Husain Khan.	Feb. 5th	"	63 "
4	<i>Akhdar-i-Chunar</i>	Chunar	"	"	Rajab Ali Khan	Jan. 8th & Feb. 5th.	"	160 "
5	<i>Alam-i-Taswir</i>	Cawnpore	"	"	Bahmatu-l-lah	Feb. 5th	"	200 "
6	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai	Feb. 2nd, 5th & 9th.	"	494 copies (including 282 copies taken by Government).
7	<i>Almora Akhdar</i>	Almora	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand	4th	"	85 copies.
8	<i>Amiru-l-Akhdar</i>	Meerut	Urdu	"	Amir Ali	1st	"	300 "
9	<i>Anjuman-i-Hind</i>	Lucknow	"	"	Kishan Lal	2nd	"	123 "
10	<i>Asad</i>	"	"	"	Ahmad Ali	8th	"	250 "
11	<i>Bharat Jiwan</i>	Benares	Hindi	"	Ram Krishn Varmá,	4th	"	1,500 "
12	<i>Bharat Varsha</i>	Bithur	"	Monthly	Gur Bakhsh Singh	For February	"	300 "
13	<i>Bulbul-i-Hind</i>	Moradabad	Urdu	Weekly	Kishan Sarup	Feb. 1st	"	225 "
14	<i>Charpuz</i>	"	"	"	Kunj Bihari Lal	7th	"	173 "
15	<i>Dabdaba-i-Qaisari</i>	Bareilly	"	"	Thakur Prasad	2nd	"	200 "
16	<i>Dabdaba-i-Sikandari,</i>	Rampur	"	"	Muhammad Husain,	4th	"	447 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
17	<i>Godharm Prakash</i>	Cawnpore	Hindi	Monthly	Mohan Lal	For February	February 9th	700 copies.
18	<i>Hindustan</i>	Kálákanar	"	Daily	Gur Datt Sukla	Jan. 17th & Feb. 3rd to 9th.	" 4th to 10th.	240 "
19	<i>Jaipur Gazette</i>	Jaipur	Hindi-Urdu	Bi-weekly	Mahábír Prasád	Feb. 2nd & 6th.	Feb. 7th & 10th.	100 "
20	<i>Jalwa-i-Ezadi</i>	Meerut	Urdu	Weekly	Muhammad Khalil	" 2nd	" 5th	125 "
21	<i>Jam-i-Jamshed</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Jamshed Ali	" 3rd	" 9th	150 "
22	<i>Jadide Paper</i>	Lucknow	"	Bi-monthly	Saiyid Hasan Jafar	" 1st	" 4th	395 "
23	<i>Karnamah</i>	"	"	Weekly	Muhammad Yaqub	" 4th	" 6th	250 "
24	<i>Kashi Patrika</i>	Benares	Hindi-Urdu	"	Lakshmi Shankar Misra, M.A.	" 1st & 6th	" 4th & 10th.	530 copies (including 342 copies taken by Government).
25	<i>Kayush Akbár</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Badra Prasád	1st	4th	700 copies.
26	<i>Mirwar Gazette</i>	Jodhpur	Hindi-English	"	Ghulam Muhammad	4th	8th	130 "
27	<i>Mashir-i-Qaisar</i>	Lucknow	Urdu	"	Karimu-l-lah	5th	9th	150 "
28	<i>Mahr-i-Nimroz</i>	Bijnor	"	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Khan	7th	10th	300 "
29	<i>Mufid-i-Am</i>	Agra	"	Weekly	Amjad Ali	1st	4th	150 "
30	<i>Najwar-i-Azam</i>	Moradabad	"	Bi-weekly	Rahu-l-lah Khan	4th & 7th, 15th & 23rd & Feb. 7th.	" 5th & 10th.	175 "
31	<i>Najmu-t-Akbar</i>	Etawah	"	Weekly	Avtar Krishn	1st & 4th, 7th, 15th & 23rd & Feb. 7th.	" 5th & 10th.	185 "
32	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Moradabad	"	"	Muhammad Muhsin, Jamná Das Biswas	Feb. 4th	" 5th	250 "
33	<i>Najmu-l-Hind</i>	Jaunpur	"	"	"	Feb. 7th	" 10th	75 "
34	<i>Nasim-i-Agra</i>	Agra	"	"	"	"	"	620 "

35	<i>Nasim-i-Jaunpur</i>	... Jaunpur	...	...	...	Muhammad Ishāq	Jan. 29th	...	8th	...	50	"
36	<i>Nasim Akbār</i>	... Lucknow	...	...	...	Dwarkā Prasad	Feb. 5th	...	7th	...	300	"
37	<i>Nusrat-ul-Sunnat</i>	... Benares	...	...	...	Muhammad Said	Aug. to Nov.	...	10th	...	180	"
38	<i>Ngāya Sudhā</i>	... Harda	...	...	...	Wasudiva Bhārkar	Feb. 6th	...	8th	...	418	"
39	<i>Oudh Akbār</i>	... Lucknow	Urdu	English.	Daily	Sheo Prasad	4th to 9th,	...	5th, 7th & 9th.	...	690 copies (including 94 copies taken by Government).	"
40	<i>Oudh Punch</i>	... Allahabad	...	Hindi	Weekly	Sajjād Husain	Jan. 31st	...	8th	...	425 copies.	"
41	<i>Prayag Samāchār</i>	... Benares	Urdu	...	Weekly	Dewakī Nandan	Feb. 4th	...	5th	...	400	"
42	<i>Rafu-l-Akbār</i>	... Moradabad	...	...	Weekly	Ghulam Husain	" 8th	...	"	...	250 copies.	"
43	<i>Rahbar</i>	... Benares	...	...	Bi-monthly	Partāb Kishun	" 1st	...	10th	...	75	"
44	<i>Rais-i-Azam</i>	... Ajmere	...	Hindi-Urdu	Weekly	Nawab Ali	" 4th	...	9th	...	175	"
45	<i>Rajputana Gazette</i>	... Ratlam	Urdu	...	...	Murād Ali	Jan. 31st	...	6th	...	491	"
46	<i>Rajn Prakash</i>	... Moradabad	...	...	...	Jamshed Ali	Feb. 3rd	...	"	...	100	"
47	<i>Rohilkhand Punch</i>	... Lucknow	...	...	...	Tegh Bahādur	" 24th to 7th,	...	9th	...	150	"
48	<i>Roznāh</i>	... Lucknow	...	...	...	Banshi Dhar	" 4th	...	5th, 7th & 8th.	...	250	"
49	<i>Sajjan Kirti Sudhākar</i>	... Udaipur	Hindi	...	...	Lakshman Rao Anant	" 6th	...	9th	...	110	"
50	<i>Sevadh Sindhu</i>	... Khandwa	...	...	...	Muzaffar Ali Khān	" 5th	...	10th	...	250	"
51	<i>Tahzib</i>	... Moradabad	Urdu	...	...	Puran Chand	" 1st	...	5th	...	60	"
52	<i>Tamannā</i>	... Lucknow	...	...	...	Jairāj Singh	" 4th	...	4th	...	130	"
53	<i>Tahfa-i-Hind</i>	... Bijnor	...	...	...	Sajjād Husain	Jan. 31st	...	7th	...	200	"
54	<i>Tuti-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	Narāyan Prasad	Feb. 6th	...	4th	...	325	"
55	<i>Upkarak</i>	... Agra	Sābit Ali	" 1st	...	6th	...	250	"
56	<i>Zarif-i-Hind</i>	... Meerut	"	...	112	"

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